AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended) An echo canceler for generating an echo replica and for subtracting the echo replica from a local input signal to create a residual signal for outgoing transmission, comprising:

a plurality of processors which have different computational accuracy for generating the echo replica; and

a controller coupled to said processors for grouping coefficients into a plurality of segments, evaluating a computational accuracy information according to the coefficients for said segments, assigning said local input signal into said processors for higher computational accuracy when the power of each of said segments is above a predefined threshold, and adjusting the coefficients according to the computational accuracy information.

Claim 2 (original) The echo canceler of claim 1, wherein the computational accuracy information is a power of the coefficients for each one of said segments.

Claim 3 (canceled)

Claim 4 (canceled)

Claim 5 (previously presented) The echo canceler of claim 1, further comprising a supervisor for monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to said processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information, and ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to said processor for higher computational accuracy when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claim 6 (previously presented) The echo canceler of claim 1, further comprising a supervisor for monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to said processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information, and ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to an additional processor when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claim 7 (currently amended) A method of canceling an echo component of a local input signal to create a residual signal for outgoing transmission, comprising the steps of:

grouping coefficients into a plurality of segments;

evaluating a computational accuracy information according to the coefficients for said segments;

assigning said local input signal to ~~a plurality of processors having different computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information~~ a processor for higher computational accuracy when the power for each one of said segments is above a predefined threshold; and

adjusting the coefficients.

Claim 8 (original) A method according to claim 7, wherein said step of evaluating a computational accuracy information is a power of the coefficients for each one of said segments.

Claim 9 (canceled)

Claim 10 (canceled)

Claim 11 (previously presented) A method according to claim 7, comprising the additional steps of:

monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to a processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information; and

ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to a processor for higher computational accuracy when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claim 12 (previously presented) A method according to claim 7, comprising the additional steps of:

monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to a processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information; and

ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to an additional processor when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claims 13 (new) An echo canceler for generating an echo replica and for subtracting the echo replica from a local input signal to create a residual signal for outgoing transmission, comprising:

a plurality of processors which have different computational accuracy for generating the echo replica; and

a controller coupled to said processors for grouping coefficients into a plurality of segments, evaluating a computational accuracy information according to the coefficients for said segments, assigning said local input signal into said processors for lower computational accuracy when the power of each of said segments is below a predefined threshold, and adjusting the coefficients according to the computational accuracy.

Claim 14 (new) The echo canceler of claim 13, wherein the computational accuracy information is a power of the coefficients for each one of said segments.

Claim 15 (new) The echo canceler of claim 13, further comprising a supervisor for monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to said processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information, and ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to said processor for higher computational accuracy when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claim 16 (new) The echo canceler of claim 13, further comprising a supervisor for monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to said processor for

lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information, and ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to an additional processor when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claim 17 (new) A method of canceling an echo component of a local input signal to create a residual signal for outgoing transmission, comprising the steps of:

grouping coefficients into a plurality of segments;

evaluating a computational accuracy information according to the coefficients for said segments;

assigning said local input signal to a processor for lower computational accuracy when the power for each one of said segments is below a predefined threshold; and

adjusting the coefficients.

Claim 18 (new) A method according to claim 17, wherein said step of evaluating a computational accuracy information is a power of the coefficients for each one of said segments.

Claim 19 (new) A method according to claim 17, comprising the additional steps of:

monitoring a computational overflow for each segments which is assigned to a processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information; and

ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to a processor for higher computational accuracy when the overflow occurs in the segment.

Claim 20 (new) A method according to claim 17, comprising the additional steps of:

monitoring a computational overflow for each segment which is assigned to a processor for lower computational accuracy according to the computational accuracy information; and

ordering said controller to assign the local input signal to an additional processor when the overflow occurs in the segments.